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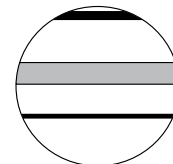
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Changes in Holocene climate and the intensity of Southern Hemisphere Westerly Winds based on a high-resolution palynological record from sub-Antarctic South Georgia

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Abstract

Sub-Antarctic South Georgia is a key region for studying climate variability in the Southern Hemisphere, because of its position at the core of the Southern Hemisphere Westerly Wind belt and between the Antarctic Circumpolar Current and the Polar Frontal Zone. Here, we present a 5.8-m long high-resolution pollen record from Fan Lake on Annenkov Island dominated by local sub-polar vegetation, with *Acaena* and *Poaceae* being present throughout the last 7000 years. Palynological and sedimentological analyses revealed a warm late Holocene 'climate optimum' between 3790 and 2750 cal. yr BP, which was followed by a gradual transition to cool and wet conditions. This cooling was interrupted by slightly warmer environmental conditions between 1670 and 710 cal. yr BP that partly overlap with the Northern Hemisphere 'Medieval Climate Anomaly'. Increases in non-native and long-distance pollen grains transported from South America (e.g. *Nothofagus*, *Podocarpus*) indicate that stronger Southern Hemisphere Westerly Winds over South Georgia possibly occurred during some 'colder' phases of the late Holocene, most notably between c. 2210 and 1670 cal. yr BP and after 710 cal. yr BP.

Keywords

Holocene, palynology, South Georgia, Southern Hemisphere Westerly Winds, sub-Antarctica, vegetation

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Introduction

The mid- to late Holocene climate of the Southern Hemisphere high latitudes is characterised by an early Holocene warm period from 11,000 to 9500 cal. yr BP, a general cooling until 4500 cal. yr BP and a mid-late Holocene warm period from 4500 to 2800 cal. yr BP or later (Bentley et al., 2009). Following this, a cooler period generally persisted until the present rapid regional warming of the last few decades with many regional variations (Hodgson et al., 2009).

The mid-late Holocene warm period in the Antarctic Peninsula region has been attributed to increases in solar insolation (Bentley et al., 2009) and changes in the meridional position of the core of the Southern Hemisphere Westerly Wind (SHW) belt. Understanding the link between climate changes and the position and strength in the SHW in this region is important because changes in the winds can affect upwelling in the Southern Ocean, which in turn affects global CO₂ levels (e.g. Anderson et al., 2009; Björck et al., 2012; Hodgson and Sime, 2010; Le Quére et al., 2010; Watson and Garabato, 2006). Multiple climate model simulations (Varma et al., 2012) suggest an overall strengthening and poleward shifting trend in the SHW during the course of the mid- to late Holocene corresponding with a cooling trend in Antarctica (Masson et al., 2000). However, validating the model results with reconstructions of the

past position and intensity of the SHW still remains elusive. For example, Varma et al. (2012) note that proxy records from western Patagonia (Moreno et al., 2010) suggest a trend of increasing SHW strength during the past 7000 years, which is not supported by sedimentological and pollen-based reconstructions of precipitation variability in South Patagonia (see Fletcher and Moreno, 2012; Lamy et al., 2010).

These studies highlight a limitation of many high-latitude palaeoclimate records which show considerable variability not only in the timing of inferred warm and cool periods (which is further

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compounded by low resolution age control in many studies; Table 1), but also in differences in the precise climate forcing mechanisms used to explain them. In the core belt of the SHW, the lack of reliable reconstructions is particularly acute because of the limited amount of landmasses from which palaeoclimate records can be obtained. These landmasses consist of the southernmost tip of South America and a small number of islands in the sub-Antarctic region. Even at these locations, local orographic, glaciological and edaphic factors can overprint the regional climate signals.

Here, we present a well-dated, high-resolution pollen record of mid- to late Holocene vegetation and climate change from a lake sediment core from Fan Lake, Annenkov Island, South Georgia (Figure 1). The South Georgia archipelago lies in the core belt of the SHW, and its climate is governed by the latitudinal movement of the Polar Front Zone (PFZ) and the SHW (Bentley et al., 2007), which makes it particularly sensitive to even relatively minor climatic fluctuations. Most existing palaeorecords have been taken from the north and northeastern side of South Georgia (Bentley et al., 2007; Rosqvist and Schubert, 2003), but sites off the southwest coast, such as Annenkov Island, are thought to be particularly responsive because they are not affected by active glaciation, or orographic influences prevalent on the northeastern sites.

The overall aims of our project were (1) to establish when Annenkov Island was last glaciated, (2) to assess whether the timing and extent of any periods of Holocene glacier advance were synchronous or offset with known phases of glacier advance on mainland South Georgia and (3) to test the hypothesis that Holocene palaeoenvironmental change on Annenkov Island is more directly coupled to changes in the SHW circulation compared with sites elsewhere on South Georgia that are influenced by orographic effects. The first two aims are addressed further in forthcoming papers. In this paper, our aims were to identify long-term regional changes in climate and vegetation and to test whether long-distance pollen influx at Fan Lake is related to previously reconstructed changes in SHW circulation.

Site and present day vegetation

South Georgia is located in the South Atlantic Ocean approximately 1300 km east-southeast of the Falklands Islands (Figure 1). The island is ~170 km long with mountains (Allardye Range) reaching up to 2000 m down the middle of the island (Bentley et al., 2007; Rosqvist and Schubert, 2003). Meteorological records from King Edward Point show well-defined summer and winter seasons (Barrow, 1978) on the north coast of South Georgia with a mean annual temperature of 2°C (Van der Putten et al., 2004) and a mean annual precipitation of around 1400 mm at sea level (Rosqvist and Schubert, 2003). South Georgia is positioned at the maximum northern limit of Antarctic pack ice, and over half the island is permanently covered in glaciers and ice fields (Bentley et al., 2007).

Annenkov Island (54°29'S–55°00'S, 35°30'W–38°30'W; Figure 1) is situated c. 15 km off the mid-south-west coast of South Georgia. Although it rises to 640 m (Olstad Peak; Figure 1c), no permanent snow or ice cover remains (Barrow, 1983). Fan Lake is one of two large permanent lakes on Annenkov Island. The lake is c. 430 m long, 200 m wide and located c. 90 m a.s.l. on the southeastern corner of Annenkov Island (Pettigrew, 1981). The lake catchment consists of a shallow U-shaped valley surrounded by a series of ridges, which become progressively less vegetated with altitude (Figure 1d). There are several streams entering the lake, possibly changing course across the vegetated fan area through time. There is a small inflow through a peat land covered gravel delta at the western end, and at the eastern end an outflow stream cuts through two prominent sets of bedrock ridges and a landscape of hummocks and hollows filled by peat land. Pettigrew (1981) described glacial till exposed by the outflow stream

from Fan Lake, but from our observations, this could also be heavily vegetated weathered bedrock. A steep, partially vegetated scree slope on the northern side of the lake is composed of fine-grained mudstone, which outcrops on a small hill to the north of the fault line. A waterfall-stream also enters the lake on the northern edge.

Cores were extracted from the deepest point of Fan Lake (18 m) and from the centre of a peat land area (henceforth referred to as KH4; 54°29.927'S, 37°02.876'W) c. 50 m from the eastern outflow stream. The latter was used to better constrain the local deglaciation history of the site.

The vegetation in the region is dominated by sub-Antarctic herbs and shrubs such as *Acaena* spp. (*Acaena magellanica*, *A. magellanica* × *Acaena tenera*, *A. tenera*), *Colobanthus* spp. (*Colobanthus quitensis*, *Colobanthus subulatus*) and *Callitriche antarctica* (Greene, 1969; Greene and Walton, 1975). *A. magellanica* herbfields are found in sheltered areas, while *Colobanthus* spp. is frequent in rock face and fellfield communities on Annenkov Island (Barrow, 1983). Grasslands (*Poa flabellata*) are abundant throughout South Georgia (Barrow, 1978; Greene, 1969). Ferns such as *Polypodium australe*, *Grammitis kerguelensis*, *Hymenophyllum falklandicum*, *Blechnum penna-marina* and the clubmoss *Lycopodium magellanicum* are found in some quantity (Greene, 1969; Greene and Walton, 1975). *Montia fontana*, a wet flush species, *Ranunculus bitermatus* and *C. antarctica*, a water-starwort plant, are found in wetter environments on South Georgia (Barrow, 1983).

One potential problem of reconstructing past vegetation on South Georgia is the selective preservation of pollen produced by some species. For example, while the flowering plants, *Juncus* (*Juncus inconspicuus*, *Juncus scheuchzerioides*) and *Rostkovia magellanica* are two of the most common native species (Greene, 1969; Van der Putten et al., 2010), the pollen are not preserved in fossil assemblages (Van der Putten et al., 2004).

South Georgia experienced little or no human activity until the establishment of sealing and whaling stations on the north coast of the island during the last c. 150 years (Barrow, 1978). As a result of these human impacts, a number of introduced plant species are present, but in many cases, these are restricted to the areas around the abandoned whaling stations (Osborne et al., 2009). Currently, 62 introduced species have been recorded on South Georgia (Osborne et al., 2009), but they are less pervasive on Annenkov Island because of the infrequency of human visitation. For some species, such as members of the Asteraceae, it remains unclear whether they were introduced or are native to the region (Birnie, 1990; Osborne et al., 2009).

Material and methods

Sedimentology and chronology

Sediment cores were extracted from Fan Lake (Figure 1d) using UWITEC gravity and percussion driven piston corers. Two 18-cm UWITEC gravity cores were extracted to recover the near-surface sediments from the main core site and sectioned at 0.5-cm intervals, with a thick moss layer preventing deeper coring. The UWITEC piston corer was deployed to extract deeper sediments in a series of 2-m long offset drives capturing 1.87–1.90 m of sediment with 20 cm overlaps to produce a continuous sequence down to 5.8 m, where drilling was stopped by a large rock or bedrock. The cores were photographed (visual and x-radiographic imagery), macroscopically described and analysed for wet density, dry mass (105°C for 12 h), organic content (loss-on-ignition (LOI) at 550°C for 2 h) and carbonate composition (LOI at 925°C for 2 h, multiplied by 1.36 to provide a first approximation of total carbonate) following standard methods (Dean, 1974). Known overlaps, the main changes in lithology defined initially by density, LOI, Barington Instruments MS2G loop sensor (1 cm sensor, 10-s

Table 1. Summary of previously interpreted Holocene cooling and warming periods in the South Atlantic sub-Antarctic islands, maritime Antarctic islands and Northern Antarctic Peninsula.

Cool/warm event timings (cal. yr BP)	Location	Latitude (S)	Longitude (W)	No. of ¹⁴ C dates	Max. core age (cal. yr BP)	Mean no. of ¹⁴ C ages/1000 years	Climate	Evidence	References
After 1000	Block Lake, South Georgia	54° 10'17.57"	36° 43'32.82"	12	7451	1.61	Cooling	Glacial advances	Rosqvist and Schuber (2003)
2200–2000	Stromness Bay, South Georgia	54° 11'	36° 43'	9	12493	0.72	Colder/wetter	Addition of <i>Bartramia</i> spp.	Van der Putten et al. (2012a)
2200	South Georgia	54° 30'–55° 00'	35° 30'–38° 30'	6	9146	0.66	Possible Cooling/Climate deterioration	Vegetation change (<i>Polytrichum-Chorisodontium</i>)	Van der Putten et al. (2009)
c. 2120–543	Beak Island, Ant. Peninsula	63°36'	57°20'	20	10612	1.88	Climate deterioration	Decline in total pigment concentration/lower organic content	Sterken et al. (2012)
2400–1600	Block Lake, South Georgia	54°	36°	12	7451	1.61	Cooling	Glacial advances	Rosqvist and Schuber (2003)
c. 2492–1342	South Shetland Islands, Antarctica	62°37'43'	61°08'05"	9	c. 6036	1.49	Cold/drier	Extended ice cover	Björck et al. (1993)
c. 2546	Tonsberg Peninsula, South Georgia	54°09'41"	36°40'01"	9	c. 10782	0.83	Wetter conditions	Presence of oligotrophic bog, fresh layer of peat suggests climate deterioration	Van der Putten et al. (2004)
c. 4018–1080	Signy Island, South Orkney Islands	60°43'	45°36'	29	c. 7420	3.91	Climate optimum	Increase biological productivity/high % LOI values	Jones et al. (2000)
c. 3509–1662	South Georgia	54–55°	36–38°	8	c. 7252	1.1	Cooling	Vegetation disruption/downslope debris flow	Clapperton et al. (1989)
c. 3169–2120	Beak Island, Ant. Peninsula	63°36'	57°20'	20	10612	1.88	Mid-late Holocene climate optimum	Increased biological production	Sterken et al. (2012)
c. 3332–2793	Midge Lake, Livingston Island	62.6°	60.5°	5	c. 4055	1.23	Mild/humid	Increase in <i>Pediastrum</i> , higher organic values	Björck et al. (1991)
c. 4375–3121	South Shetland Islands, Antarctica	62°37'43'	61°08'05"	9	c. 6036	1.49	Mild/humid	Increased humidity	Björck et al. (1993)
c. 4701	James Ross Island, Antarctica	64°10'	57°45'	5	c. 4463	1.12	More humid/warmer	Increase in Branchinecta gaini	Björck et al. (1996)
4400–3400	South Georgia	54° 30'–55° 00'	35° 30'–38° 30'	6	c. 9146	0.66	Drier	Decrease in <i>Warnstorffia fontinalopsis</i>	Van der Putten et al. (2009)
4500–3500	Antarctic Peninsula	63° 20.572'	55° 53.195'	29	c. 9620	3.01	Minor glacial retreat and/or decreased sea ice coverage	Minor glacial retreat/decreased sea ice coverage	Michalchuk et al. (2009)

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Cool/warm event timings (cal. yr BP)	Location	Latitude (S)	Longitude (W)	No. of ¹⁴ C dates	Max. core age (cal. yr BP)	Mean no. of ¹⁴ C ages/1000 years	Climate	Evidence	References
c. 4896–2546	Tonsberg Peninsula, South Georgia	54°09'41"	36°40'01"	9	c. 10782	0.83	Drier conditions prevailed	<i>Chorisodontium</i> – <i>Polytrichum</i> bank present	Van der Putten et al. (2004)
c. 5353–4018	South Georgia	54–55°	36–38°	8	c. 7252	1.1	Climatic cooling	Vegetation disruption/ downslope debris flow	Clapperton et al. (1989)
5200–4400	Block Lake, South Georgia	54° 10'17.57"	36° 43'32.82"	12	7451	1.61	Cooling	Glacial advances	Rosqvist and Schubert (2003)
before c. 6370–4692	Malviken lakes, South Georgia	54°15'	36°30'	4	c. 6370	0.63	Climate optimum	Peak concentration of pollen and spores	Birmie (1990)
6000–4500	Antarctic Peninsula	63° 20.572'	55° 53.195'	29	9620	3.01	Minor Cooling	Minor glacial readvance/more sea ice	Michalchuk et al. (2009)
6000–5200	South Georgia	54° 30'–55° 00'	35° 30'–38° 30'	6	9146	0.66	Drier	Decrease in <i>Warnstorffia fontinaliopsis</i>	Van der Putten et al. (2009)
7200–7000	Block Lake, South Georgia	54°	36°	12	7451	1.61	Cooling	Glacial advances	Rosqvist and Schubert (2003)
7800–6000	Antarctic Peninsula	63° 20.572'	55° 53.195'	29	c. 9620	3.01	Mid-Holocene Climatic Optimum	Glacial retreat	Michalchuk et al. (2009)
c. 8492–7295	Stromness Bay, South Georgia	54°	36° 41'29.97"	20	18572	1.08	Postglacial conditions	Increase in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records	Rosqvist et al. (1999)
c. 9380–8520	Stromness Bay, South Georgia	54°	36° 41'29.97"	20	18572	1.08	Postglacial conditions	Increase in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records	Rosqvist et al. (1999)
c. 10815–9995	Cumberland-Stromness, South Georgia	54° 30'–55° 00'	35° 30'–38° 30'	4	c. 9998	0.4	Deglaciation	Vegetation colonised ice-free zones/peat growth	Van der Putten et al. (2005)

LOI: loss-on-ignition.

The number of published radiocarbon dates is shown for each record to indicate the density of age control. Non-calibrated radiocarbon dates have been calibrated using the calibration curve SHCal13 in CALIB 7.0.2 (Stuiver et al., 2014).

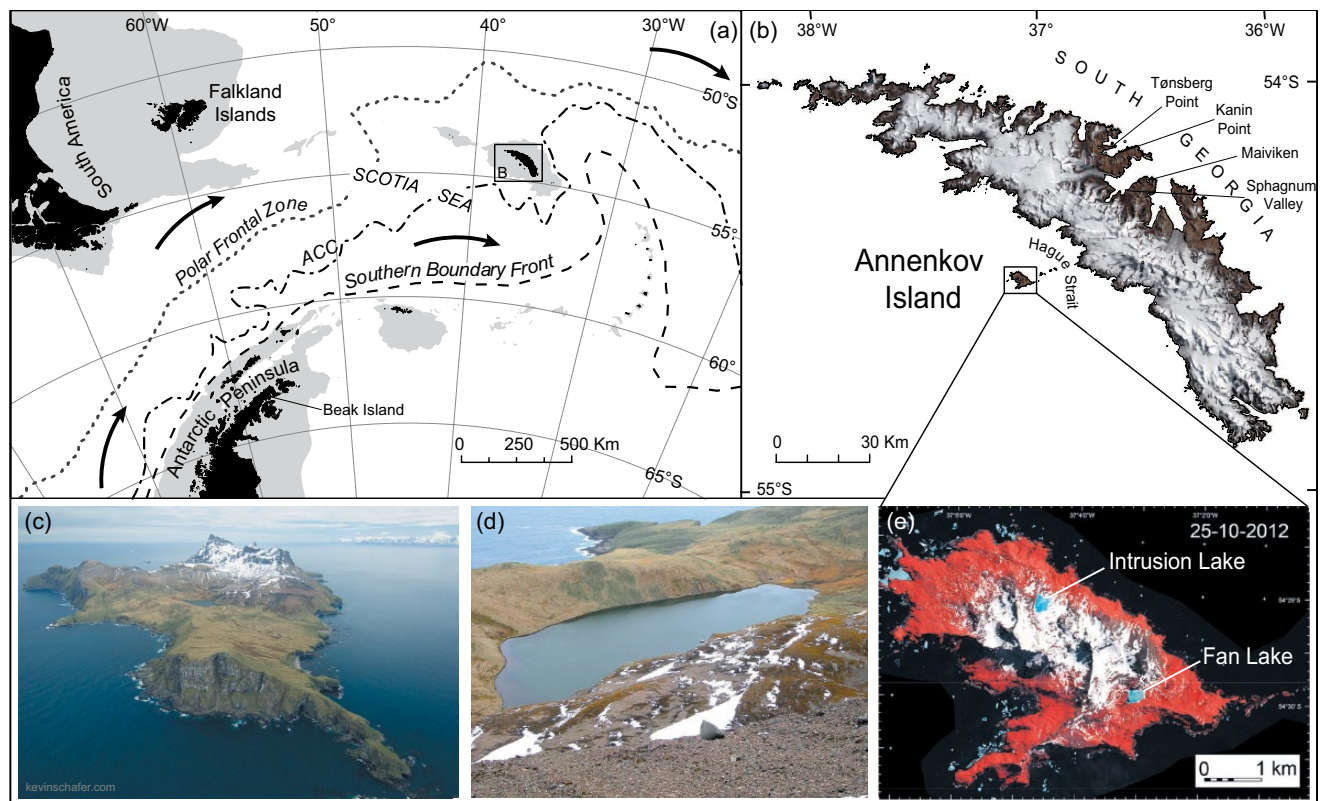


Figure 1. (a) Location map of the South Atlantic, showing the location of the main frontal systems of the Southern Ocean influencing the climate of South Georgia, South America and the Antarctic Peninsula. Landmasses are shaded black; areas less than 500 m deep are shaded grey; ACC: Antarctic Circumpolar Current. (b) LANDSAT image of South Georgia, showing the location of Annenkov Island and place names mentioned in text. (c and d) Fan Lake field site. (e) Satellite image of Annenkov Island. Red colour indicates vegetation cover on 25 October 2012 calculated from very high-resolution Quickbird2 satellite images with an on-the-ground resolution of 2.4 m per pixel. Live green vegetation in each pixel of the satellite image shows up as red in the image because the cell structure of chlorophyll containing cells absorbs red light while reflecting light in the infra-red part of the spectrum (Fretwell et al., 2011).

measurement time) at 2-mm intervals with standard calibration procedures (Gunn and Best, 1998), were used with the position of visible moss layers and key lithological markers, to stack the five core sections into a single stratigraphic sequence and to produce a composite depth sequence.

Lead-210 (^{210}Pb) and Cesium-137 (^{137}Cs) dating analysis was undertaken on the upper 11 cm of the surface core using dried and homogenised samples packed into a 40-mm tube to 40 mm depth and left to stand for at least 21 days to allow ^{226}Ra and ^{214}Pb to reach equilibrium. Samples were measured on an Ortec J-shape ultra-low background germanium well detector and remote pre-amplifier. Data analysis and dating model calculations were undertaken following standard procedures as defined in Appleby (2001). ^{137}Cs was at or below detection limits. Unsupported ^{210}Pb estimates were derived from both the constant initial concentration (CIC) and constant rate of supply (CRS) method (Table S1, available online) (Appleby and Oldfield, 1978). CRS ages were used in whole core age–depth modelling.

A total of 32 samples for radiocarbon dating were taken from the Fan Lake core. One basal sample from the KH4 peat core was also dated to provide an additional constraint on the timing of catchment deglaciation (Table 2). Calibration of terrestrial radiocarbon ages was carried out in OXCAL v.4.2 (Bronk Ramsey, 2009) using the SHCal13 Southern Hemisphere atmosphere dataset (Hogg et al., 2013). For post-bomb samples, absolute percentage of modern carbon (pMC) data were corrected according to $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ isotopic ratios from measured pMC, where a ‘modern’ pMC value is defined as 100% (AD 1950), and the ‘present day’ pMC value is defined as 107.5% (AD 2010), and calibrated using the SHCal13 SH Zone 1–2 Bomb curve in CALIBomb (Hua et al., 2013; Reimer and Reimer, 2004). As all radiocarbon age errors

are less than 50 years, calibrated ages are rounded to the nearest 5 years in Table 2.

A master age–depth model was constructed using a combination of all ^{210}Pb CRS ages and 32 radiocarbon ages in a Bayesian age–depth model undertaken in BACON v2.2 (Blaauw and Christen, 2011; Figure 2; Table 2). All ages quoted in text are weighted mean ages produced from the BACON age–depth model rounded to the nearest 10 years (Figure 2; Table 2).

Palynological analysis

Below 92 cm, the core was subsampled at 8-cm increments for pollen analysis. To capture higher resolution changes during the late Holocene, the uppermost ~92 cm of the core was subsampled at 3- to 4-cm increments.

Approximately 1–2 g of sediment per sample were run through a 125- μm sieve after treatment with KOH and HCl. Standard laboratory techniques (Fægri and Iversen, 1989) including HF treatment and acetolysis were used to process the pollen samples. A *Lycopodium* tablet was added to calculate pollen concentrations (Stockmarr, 1971), and samples were mounted with silicone oil. *Lycopodium* was differentiated between the tablets (*Lycopodium clavatum*) and the species found on South Georgia (*L. magellanicum*) because of different reticula (cf. Wilce, 1972). Between 400 and 600 pollen grains were counted per sample, with the exception of the lower portion of the core (400–587 cm), where the pollen influx dropped significantly. *Acaena* and *Poaceae* dominate the entire pollen profile with total percentages between 90% and 98%. Barrow (1976, 1978, 1983), Markgraf and D’Antoni (1978), and the pollen reference collection held at Northumbria University was used for pollen and spore identification. Indeterminable

Table 2. Radiocarbon age summary data for Fan Lake sediment core and the basal age from KH4 peat bog core.

ID no.	Laboratory No.	Core	Type	Sample description	Lith. Unit	Modified depth (cm)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ $V_{\text{PDB}} \pm 0.1$ (‰)	% C	Measured pMC	^{14}C age (^{14}C yr BP)	^{14}C age (^{14}C yr BP)			Rejection criteria (a–d) and Prob.
											min.	max.	Median	Mean $\pm 1\sigma$
1	SUERC-20912	FANSC	TM	<i>Syntrichia robusta</i> moss	8	0.5	-29.5	4.1	90.74 \pm 0.42	781 \pm 37	570	735	680	680 \pm 35 a, b
2	SUERC-20913	FANSC	BOM	Organic mud/silt/clay	7	4.25	-25.8	0.9	84.46 \pm 0.37	1357 \pm 35	1175	1305	1235	1230 \pm 40 a, b
3	SUERC-20916	FANSC ^a	TM	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss stems/leaves	7	4.75	-26.8	20.7	128.68 \pm 0.59	-2026 \pm 55	-32.26	-29.6	-30.9	-30 \pm 1.4 0.88
4	SUERC-12578	FAN2A-1	BOM	Laminated organic mud/silt/clay	7	5	-26.9	1	91.75 \pm 0.4	692 \pm 35	555	665	605	-13 \pm 0.4 0.12 ^a 610 \pm 30 a, b
5	SUERC-20917	FANSC	BOM	Organic mud/silt/clay	7	10.25	-28.9	2.5	87.19 \pm 0.40	1101 \pm 37	915	1060	960	970 \pm 45 a, d
6	BETA-326502	FAN2A-1	BOM	Organic-rich sediment	7	31	-26.3	–	85.91 \pm 0.32	1220 \pm 30	980	1180	1085	1085 \pm 55 a, d
7	SUERC-12585	FAN2A-1	TM	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss stems/leaves	7	44	-26.1	44.5	93.69 \pm 0.41	523 \pm 35	490	550	520	520 \pm 15
8	SUERC-12586	FAN2A-1	TM	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss stems/leaves	7	46	-25.8	45.9	90.6 \pm 0.39	793 \pm 35	575	740	690	690 \pm 30
9	SUERC-12587	FAN2A-1	TM	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss strands	7	59	-27.9	40.5	87.12 \pm 0.38	1108 \pm 35	920	1060	965	975 \pm 40 c, d
10	SUERC-12588	FAN2A-1	TM	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss strands	7	63	-26.1	39	90.41 \pm 0.39	809 \pm 35	655	745	700	700 \pm 25
11	SUERC-12589	FAN2A-1	TM	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss strands	7	73	-25.7	45.3	90.3 \pm 0.24	819 \pm 35	660	750	700	705 \pm 25
12	BETA-326504	FAN2A-1	BOM	Bulk organic-rich sediment	7	83	-26.3	–	78.94 \pm 0.29	1900 \pm 30	1715	1875	1790	1790 \pm 40
13	SUERC-12590	FAN2A-2	Bone	Tarso metatarsus: unknown species small bird	7	114	-20.3	46.1	79.29 \pm 0.35	1864 \pm 35	1615	1865	1765	1760 \pm 50
14	SUERC-12579	FAN2A-2	BOM	Laminated organic mud/silt/clay	7	114	-27.6	1.8	76.82 \pm 0.33	2118 \pm 35	1930	2155	2050	2055 \pm 55
15	BETA-326503	FAN2A-2	BOM	Bulk organic-rich sediment	7	149	-25.9	–	73.44 \pm 0.27	2480 \pm 30	2355	2705	2490	2515 \pm 105
16	SUERC-12593	FAN2B-1	M	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> moss	7	191	-26.9	45	73.22 \pm 0.32	2504 \pm 35	2360	2715	2555	2550 \pm 100
17	SUERC-12595	FAN1C-1	M	<i>P. juniperinum</i> moss stems/leaves	6	257.7	-24.6	47.1	64.76 \pm 0.28	3490 \pm 35	3605	3835	3710	3720 \pm 65 b
18	SUERC-12596	FAN1C-1	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss stems/leaves	5	320.7	-31.1	54.5	63.67 \pm 0.28	3627 \pm 35	3725	4065	3890	3885 \pm 65
19	SUERC-12598	FAN1C-1	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss stem	4	334.2	-26.2	45.4	64.11 \pm 0.28	3571 \pm 35	3690	3920	3795	3800 \pm 60
20	SUERC-12599	FAN1C-1	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss stem	4	335.5	-30.2	56.3	64.39 \pm 0.28	3536 \pm 35	3640	3875	3765	3765 \pm 55

Table 2. (Continued)

ID no.	Laboratory No.	Core	Type	Sample description	Lith. Unit	Modified depth (cm)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ $V_{\text{PDB}} \pm 0.1$ (‰)	% C	Measured pMC	^{14}C age (^{14}Cyr BP)	OXCAL SHCal13 95.4% 2σ calibration ages (cal. yr BP)			Rejection criteria (a–d) and Prob.
											min.	max.	Median	Mean $\pm 1\sigma$
21	SUERC-12600	FANIC-1	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss	4	341.5	–29.9	55.3	64.77 ± 0.28	3489 \pm 35	3605	3835	3710	3715 ± 65
22	SUERC-12594	FAN2B-2	M	<i>S. robusta</i> moss stems/leaves	4	360	–26.4	41.6	61.03 ± 0.27	3966 \pm 35	4235	4515	4355	4355 ± 65 c, d
23	SUERC-12603	FANIC-2	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss stems/leaves	4	402.7	–30.1	44.6	64.34 ± 0.28	3543 \pm 35	3640	3885	3770	3770 ± 55
24	SUERC-12604	FANIC-2	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss	4	417.5	–27	51.2	62.59 ± 0.27	3763 \pm 35	3925	4230	4060	4065 ± 65 d
25	SUERC-12605	FANIC-2	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss	2	449.5	–29.1	46.6	64.51 ± 0.28	3521 \pm 35	3635	3855	3755	3750 ± 60
26	SUERC-12606	FANIC-2	M	<i>S. robusta</i> moss	2	459	–25.4	41.3	64.51 ± 0.28	3521 \pm 35	3635	3855	3755	3750 ± 60
27	SUERC-12607	FANIC-2	TM	<i>S. robusta</i> moss	2	462	–26.1	39.2	62.85 ± 0.27	3731 \pm 35	3900	4150	4030	4025 ± 65 d
28	SUERC-12608	FANIC-2	M	<i>Vittia pachyloma</i> moss	2	466.9	–	57.8	64.49 ± 0.28	3524 \pm 35	3635	3855	3755	3755 ± 60
29	SUERC-12609	FANIC-2	M	<i>S. saxicola</i> moss stems/leaves	2	470.7	–26.5	40.9	62.98 ± 0.27	3714 \pm 35	3885	4145	4005	4005 ± 65
30	SUERC-12580	FANIE	BS	Bulk glacial sediment – silty-clay	1	516	–27.3	0.7	45.38 ± 0.2	6346 \pm 35	7155	7320	7230	7230 ± 50 d
31	SUERC-12583	FANIE	BS	Coarse light grey sandy/gravelly clay	1	544	–27.3	0.8	51.26 ± 0.22	5368 \pm 35	5990	6270	6105	6105 ± 70
32	SUERC-12584	FANIE	BS	Coarse light grey sandy/gravelly clay	1	584	–27.9	0.5	42.08 ± 0.19	6953 \pm 37	7665	7845	7740	7745 ± 50
–	BETA-271304	KH4-1C	BOM	Dark brown organic mud (basal)	–	–	–22.5	–	47.15 ± 0.29	6040 \pm 50	6975	6675	6835	6840 ± 70

pMC: percentage of modern carbon; M and TM: moss macrofossil and species name; BOM: bulk organic matter; BS: bulk sediment.

FANSC = UWITEC gravity surface core sliced into 0.5-cm subsamples in the field; FAN2A-1 is the first UWITEC core drive. The sediment–water interface was recovered for both FANSC and FAN2A-1, and excess surface water was pipetted off from the top of the FANSC core before subsampling in the field. The FAN2A-1 core was packed to minimise disturbance of the flocculent upper sediments during transit. Cores 2A, 2B, 1C. IE were used to construct the composite downcore sequence shown in Figure 2.

All radiocarbon age data were included in age–depth modelling to test agreement with the following manually assigned rejection criteria: (1) age reversals where independent ^{210}Pb dating evidence suggests radiocarbon ages are ‘too old’ or reversed, (2) ages from near tops of cores which could have been water washed or disturbed during coring, (3) moss fragments or strands which are more likely to be reworked and (4) improbable age reversals where macrofossil ages occur higher stratigraphically than younger macrofossils and are beyond two-sigma calibrated age range of lowermost macrofossil, or represent bulk inorganic sediment that is more than likely reworked.

^aMost likely age by comparison with Pb-210 data.

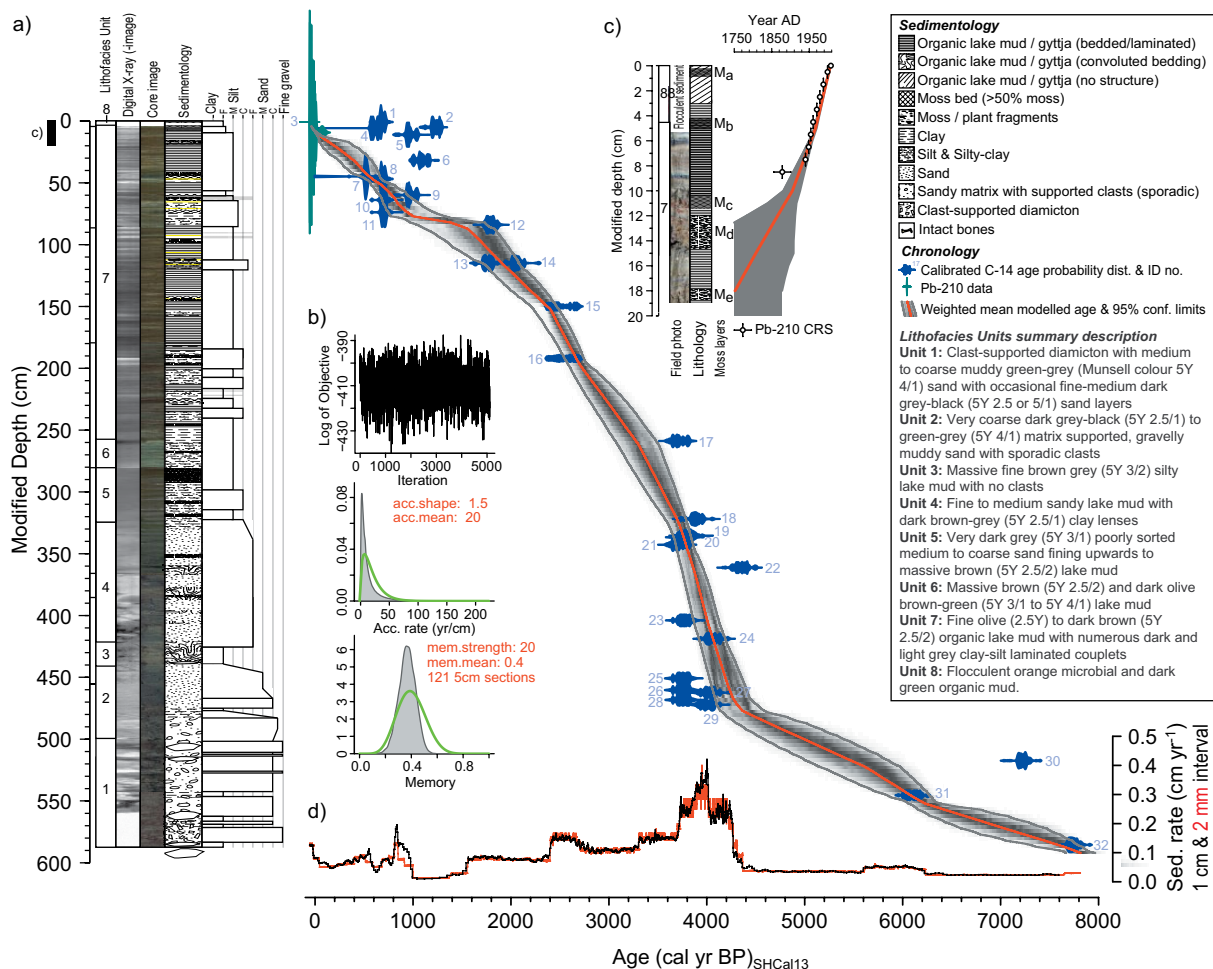


Figure 2. (a) Age–depth model for calculation of down-core radiocarbon ages (see text) compared with visual and x-radiographic core imagery (taken using an ITRAX XRF core scanner; running conditions 50 kV, 50 mA, 200 ms, 100 μ m measurement interval), sedimentology and grain size summary data for the composite Fan Lake core. X-radiographic images are negatives; hence, areas with greater relative density are grey–white and darker areas are more organic or, in Units 1–2, represent areas of the core where clasts were removed before scanning. Age–depth modelling was undertaken in BACON v2.2 (Blaauw and Christen, 2011) using all radiocarbon ages and constant rate of supply (CRS) age model ^{210}Pb data (shown as white circles in c; see also Table S1, available online) using the SHCal13 calibration curve (Hogg et al., 2013) with 5-cm segments, 121 segments in total, for 27 million iterations and with every 615th iteration selected. Initial parameters were mean accumulation rate of 20 yr cm^{-1} , accumulation shape = 1.5, mem. strength = 20. When tested, mem. strength values of 10–100 gave essentially the same result, increasing confidence in the model parameters chosen and the reliability of the model. Calibrated age probability distributions with identification numbers are shown in blue. The median best-fit age plot (1-mm interval) in red is superimposed on individual BACON data runs shown as a grey shaded area. Darker grey areas indicate a greater density of individual age–depth model runs. The solid grey line represents the 95% confidence age limits for model runs. Colour versions of the core image can be viewed in the online version of this article; (b) Set up parameters for the BACON age–depth model; (c) Pb-210 ages (± 1 -sigma errors) from the CRS model which were used in the whole core age–depth model (red line and grey shading as described in a; (d) Sedimentation rates for the Fan Lake core calculated at 1 cm and 2 mm intervals.

and damaged pollen grains were used as an indicator for erosion and fluvial sediment transport, based upon these pollen grains becoming indeterminable because of damage by transportation and sediment removal.

The Tilia program was used to produce percentage and influx pollen diagrams (Grimm, 1990) with pollen assemblage zones delimited by stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis in CONISS (Grimm, 1987). The significance of the zones was assessed using a broken-stick model in the Rioja package (Juggins, 2012). The pollen sum that is used to calculate percentage pollen diagrams is the total of pollen, excluding fungal spores and pollen grains derived from long-distance transport.

Multivariate analysis of the pollen data

Principal components analyses (PCAs) of the Fan Lake pollen data were carried out in PRIMER 6 and PAST (Clark and Gorley, 2006; Hammer et al., 2001). Rare (consistently <1%) pollen taxa were excluded, and remaining pollen percentages were normalised in PRIMER 6 (Clark and Gorley, 2006) prior to

analysis. Confidence intervals (95%) were calculated for the total long-distance taxa (*Ephedra*, Fabaceae undiff., Myrtaceae, *Nassauvia*, *Nothofagus* and Podocarpaceae) using Psimpoll version 4.26 (Bennett, 2008). Through this method, changes in long-distance transport from the Fan Lake record are shown by deviation from the overlapping confidence limits indicated by a mean of 1.496 or greater.

Results

Sedimentology and chronology

The 587-cm Fan Lake core lithology was divided into eight units (Figure 2), from a basal unit (Unit 1) composed of a clast-supported sandy matrix to the uppermost units, which consist of laminated organic lake muds (Unit 7), capped by a living microbial mat and lake mud deposit (Unit 8; Figure 2). Between c. 587 and 499.5 cm, Unit 1 consists of a dark grey clast-supported diamicton to a dark greyish brown sandy matrix with clasts. Unit 1 grades into Unit 2 (499.5–442 cm), which is predominantly composed of

dark grey to a very dark greyish brown sandy matrix with clasts. Unit 3 (442–424 cm) is a fine organic lake mud, capped by Unit 4 (424–325 cm), an interbedded, and convoluted unit of sand and fine lake mud. Units 5 and 6 (325–257.5 cm) are geochemically similar, but fine upwards from a dark greyish brown silt-rich silty-clay into a light grey/pale yellow clay-rich silty-clay layer. Unit 7 (257.5–0 cm) comprises finely laminated organic mud, with occasional 2- to 3-cm thick sandy-silt layers. Organic carbon (measured as LOI) increases from 325 cm towards the top of the core, with maximum values present between 250 and 200 cm.

Reworking of older material appears to have affected some of the bulk ages from glacially derived sediments near the base of the core. Within Unit 7, reworking of 'older' moss layers is evident between c. 1500 and 1000 cal. yr BP. In the uppermost 50 cm of the core, the Bayesian age–depth model (Figure 2) favours the ^{210}Pb data as being a more likely scenario, given the small errors associated with these ages and the age reversals present in radiocarbon data in the top 11 cm of the core. A more detailed assessment of the Fan Lake sedimentology, geochemistry and chronology, and an assessment of the impact of meltwater events on the lake system, will be presented in forthcoming papers.

Palynology

Pollen grains are well preserved through the core with influx continually high between approximately 350 and 150 cm. The major taxa found throughout all the pollen zones are *Acaena* and Poaceae. Pollen of Asteraceae regularly occurs throughout the entire Fan Lake record.

Three major pollen zones (Fan1, Fan2 and Fan3a–e) were defined by the stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis. Fan1, Fan2 and Fan3d–e were statistically significant as assessed using the broken-stick analysis. Other zones defined by the stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis were not significant but retained to aid description and interpretation of the data (Figure 3).

Pollen zone Fan1: 587–340 cm; ~7700–3790 cal. yr BP

Poaceae and *Acaena* are the dominant taxa in this zone with relative percentages of 80% and 10–20%, respectively. A slight increase in *Colobanthus* (2–3%) is found at 384 and 429 cm. *Nothofagus* increases up to 3% at 500 and 515 cm. *Callitriche* and *Polypodium* are found in small quantities (<5%). *Nothofagus* slightly increases between 510 and 480 cm (Figure 3). The total pollen influx reaches 19,348 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ at 384 cm (Figure 4).

Pollen zone Fan2: 340–232 cm; ~3790–3050 cal. yr BP

A drop in Poaceae to 65–80% is recorded while *Acaena* increases to 10–35%. Pollen grains derived from long-distance transport (e.g. *Ephedra*, *Nothofagus*, Podocarpaceae) are found in small quantities (<1%). *Colobanthus* is consistently found at approximately 1% in this zone. *Callitriche* and *Polypodium* are the only other pollen taxa (1–2%) consistently present (Figure 3). Higher pollen influx (5771–13,553 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) is observed, along with higher *Acaena* (1493–3867 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) and *Callitriche* (11–65 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) (Figure 4).

Pollen zone Fan3: 232–0 cm; ~3050 cal. yr BP to present

The pollen zone is characterised by lower *Acaena* (5–30%) and higher Poaceae (70–90%) pollen percentages. *Callitriche*, indeterminate and long-distance transport pollen grains, occur with slightly higher percentages (0–3%) throughout this zone (Figure 3).

Pollen sub-zone Fan3a: 232–200 cm; ~3050–2750 cal. yr BP

Increasing *Acaena* percentages (10–30%) and decreasing Poaceae (70–90%) percentages occur in this zone. *Callitriche*, *Colobanthus* and indeterminate grains stay between 0% and 1% (Figure 3). Total pollen influx peaks to 13,922 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ in this zone with high *Acaena* (up to 4098 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) and *Callitriche* (26–56 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) (Figure 4).

Pollen sub-zone Fan3b: 200–154 cm; ~2750–2430 cal. yr BP

Poaceae percentages remain from 70% to 80% through this zone, and *Acaena* declines to 17–20%. At the top of this zone, a slight increase in *Nassauvia* (1–2%) is found. *Callitriche* and *Colobanthus* remain around 2% throughout the zone. Asteraceae (1%) and a number of indeterminate undifferentiated grains increase. At 164 cm, a large spike in the unknown sphere or ovoid is observed (Figure 3). Pollen influx begins to drop from 18,262 to 7910 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ at the top of this zone. *Callitriche* increases to 85 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ (Figure 4).

Pollen sub-zone Fan3c: 154–94 cm; ~2430–1670 cal. yr BP

Poaceae percentages are on average higher compared with zone Fan3d, while *Acaena* percentages decrease. *Colobanthus* and *Callitriche* make up 1% of the total pollen sum, while *Polypodium* makes up <1%. *Ranunculus* (1%) first appears in this zone, while an increase in unknown monolete spores (2%) is observed. At 140 cm, a large increase in zygospores occurs, but overall, pollen influx continues to decline. Long-distance transport from South America is represented by pollen of *Ephedra*, Fabaceae, *Nothofagus* and *Podocarpus*. A peak in *Nothofagus* and *Ephedra* influx of 75 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ is present at 131.5 cm (Figure 4). A high *Callitriche* influx of 3–75 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ is also observed.

Pollen sub-zone Fan3d: 94–33 cm; ~1670–430 cal. yr BP

Poaceae decreases to 70–90% of the pollen sum, whereas *Acaena* increases from 10–30%. At 92 cm, a slight increase (3%) is found in *Callitriche*, *Polypodium*, indeterminate and fungal undifferentiated spores. *Callitriche* is consistently higher in this zone (1–2%) compared with the rest of the core. *Colobanthus* and *Polypodium* taxa are found in small percentages (<5%). *Blechnum* (<1%) is present for the first time in this zone. An increase in pollen influx up to 10,011 grains $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ is observed at 60 cm.

Pollen sub-zone Fan3e: 33–0 cm; ~430 cal. yr BP to recent

Poaceae percentages increase and *Acaena* percentage decreases in this zone. Monolete and trilete spores, indeterminate grains and fungal spores undifferentiated increase to 2%. *Callitriche* and *Colobanthus* remain around 1–2%. *Ranunculus* and *Polypodium* comprise <1% of the pollen sum. *Sphagnum* (<1%) is found in this zone for the first time. *Nothofagus* increases to >1% between 20 cm and 17 cm (Figure 3).

PCA

PCA was used to investigate statistical relationships within the pollen dataset, which could help to identify floral assemblages composed of co-occurring taxa with similar environmental preferences. The first and second PCA axes explain 34% of the total

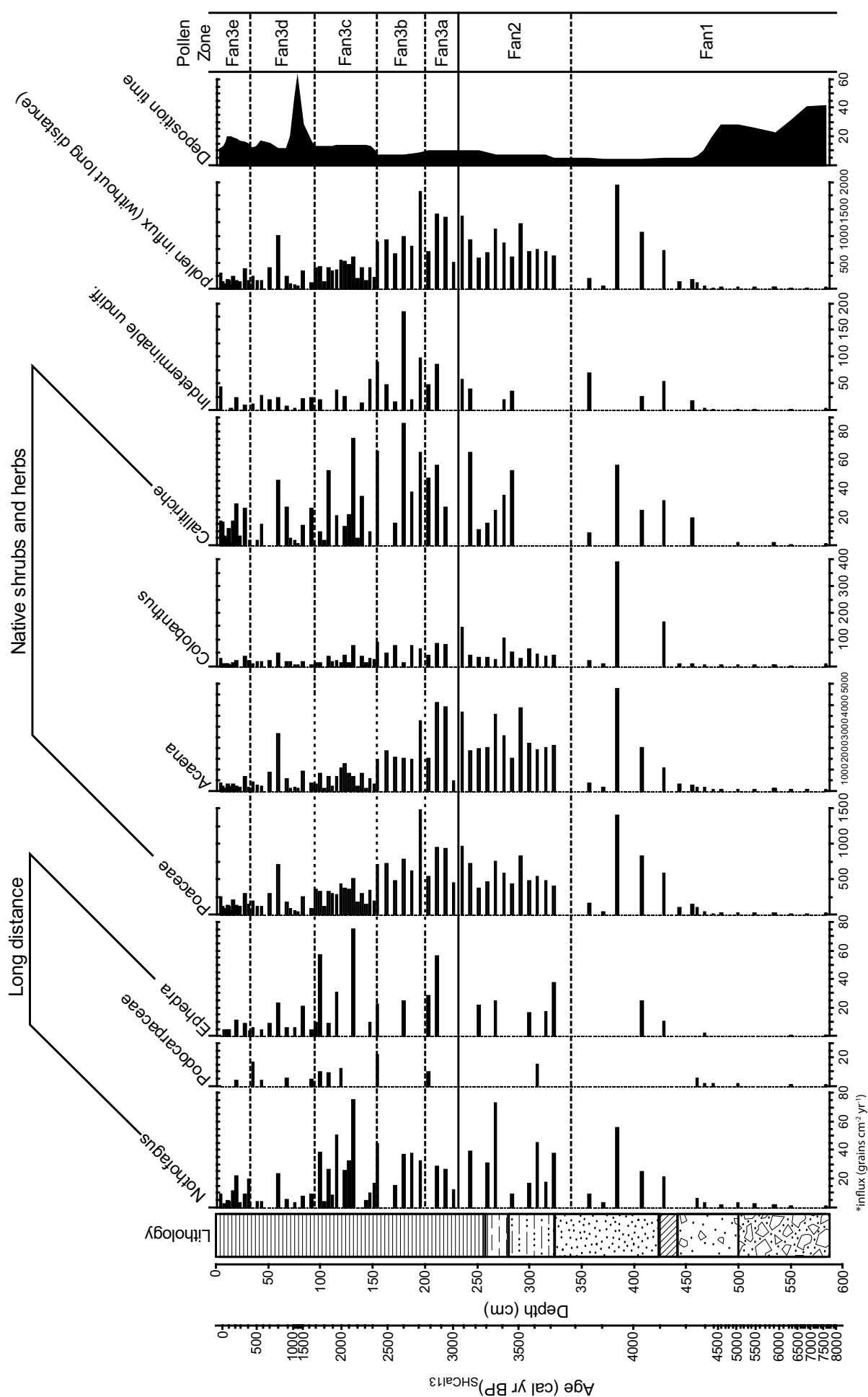


Figure 4. Summarised pollen influx diagram (grains cm⁻² yr⁻¹) showing most relevant pollen taxa.

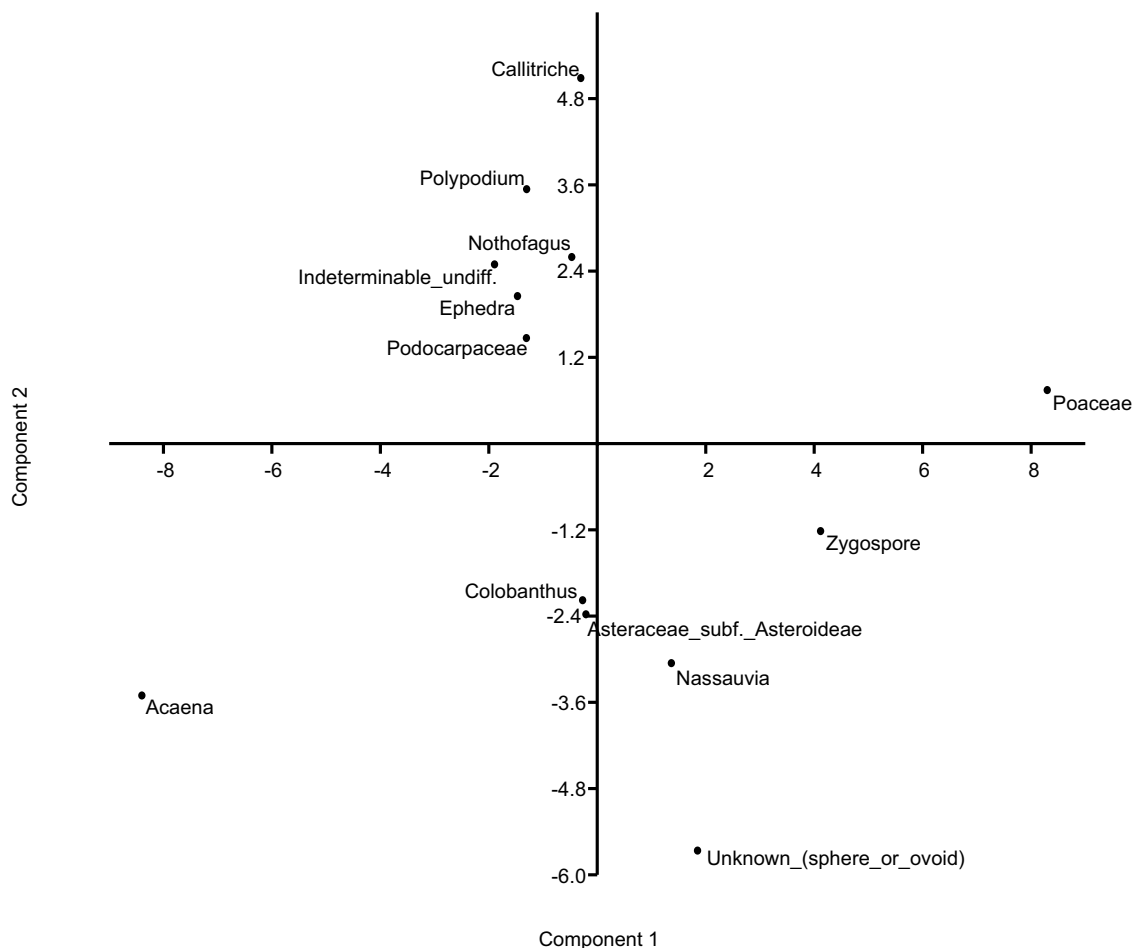


Figure 5. PCA of the Fan Lake pollen data showing the scores for the main pollen types (*Acaena*, *Asteraceae*, *Callitriche*, *Colobanthus*, *Ephedra*, indeterminate, *Nassauvia*, *Nothofagus*, *Podocarpaceae*, *Poaceae*, *Polypodium*, unknown cyst and *Zygospora*) on the first two principal components. Based on the ecological preferences of these taxa the first axis is interpreted as being related to temperature and the second to precipitation. PCA: principal components analysis.

variation. The first PCA axis explains 20% of the variance and clearly separates the dominant taxa *Acaena* and *Poaceae*, providing evidence that they are indicators of different environmental conditions (Figure 5). Although the climate of South Georgia has more than likely remained ‘cold’ and ‘wet’ throughout the Holocene, the first PCA axis likely represents a subtle shift in the climate gradient from relatively ‘warmer’ to ‘cooler’ conditions, with the second PCA axis indicating a shift along a ‘drier’ to ‘wetter’ gradient. The PCA separates the aquatic taxa *Callitriche* on the second PCA axis from the indeterminate (eroded) pollen grains, possibly indicative of ‘wetter’ environments, and long-distance taxa (*Ephedra*, *Nothofagus*, *Podocarpaceae*), which are likely related to increasing wind transport. These interpretations are further confirmed by negative sample score values of the first and second PCA axes (Figure 6), indicating slightly warmer and drier environments, and positive sample scores possibly representing cooler and wetter conditions.

Confidence intervals of long-distance taxa

The 95% confidence intervals were plotted for the long-distance taxa (Figure 6) to identify significant changes in long-distance pollen transport (a function of SHW strength) and to separate them from random variations inherent in the percentage counts (Maher, 1972). Confidence limits overlap throughout the majority of the Fan Lake record indicating few significant changes in long-distance pollen transport. However, pollen influx of long-distance taxa such as *Nothofagus* and *Ephedra* is highest in zone Fan3c (Figure 4), and the highest

percentage peaks with non-overlapping confidence intervals occur at 99.5 cm (*c.* 1745 cal. yr BP) and 20 cm (*c.* 226 cal. yr BP) during periods of potentially colder and wetter climate.

Discussion

Challenges in the interpretation of sub-Antarctic pollen records

Despite the treeless and phanerogam-poor sub-Antarctic vegetation (Van der Putten et al., 2012b) and the low pollen diversity, the Fan Lake record shows interpretable changes in the major pollen taxa (i.e. *Acaena* and *Poaceae*) and the occurrence of environmental indicator taxa (e.g. *Callitriche*, indeterminate) that can be used, along with sedimentological evidence, to constrain mid- to late Holocene climate changes.

Changes in the relative abundance of pollen from *C. antarctica* can be used as indicators of wetter climatic conditions (Barrow, 1983). Long-distance pollen grain influx from the South American continent also provides evidence for increased pollen transport by the SHW (Schalke and Van Zinderen Bakker, 1971). The reliable identification of warmer and colder climate periods in the Fan Lake record remains challenging, and the alternating dominance of *Acaena* and *Poaceae* is difficult to interpret. Within the genus, *A. magellanica* is currently the dominant taxon on South Georgia and prefers lowland environments on moist peat or dry scree, while *A. tenera* inhabits high altitude areas (Walton, 1976). The two species could not be differentiated in the pollen records. However, it is most likely that at Fan Lake, the pollen

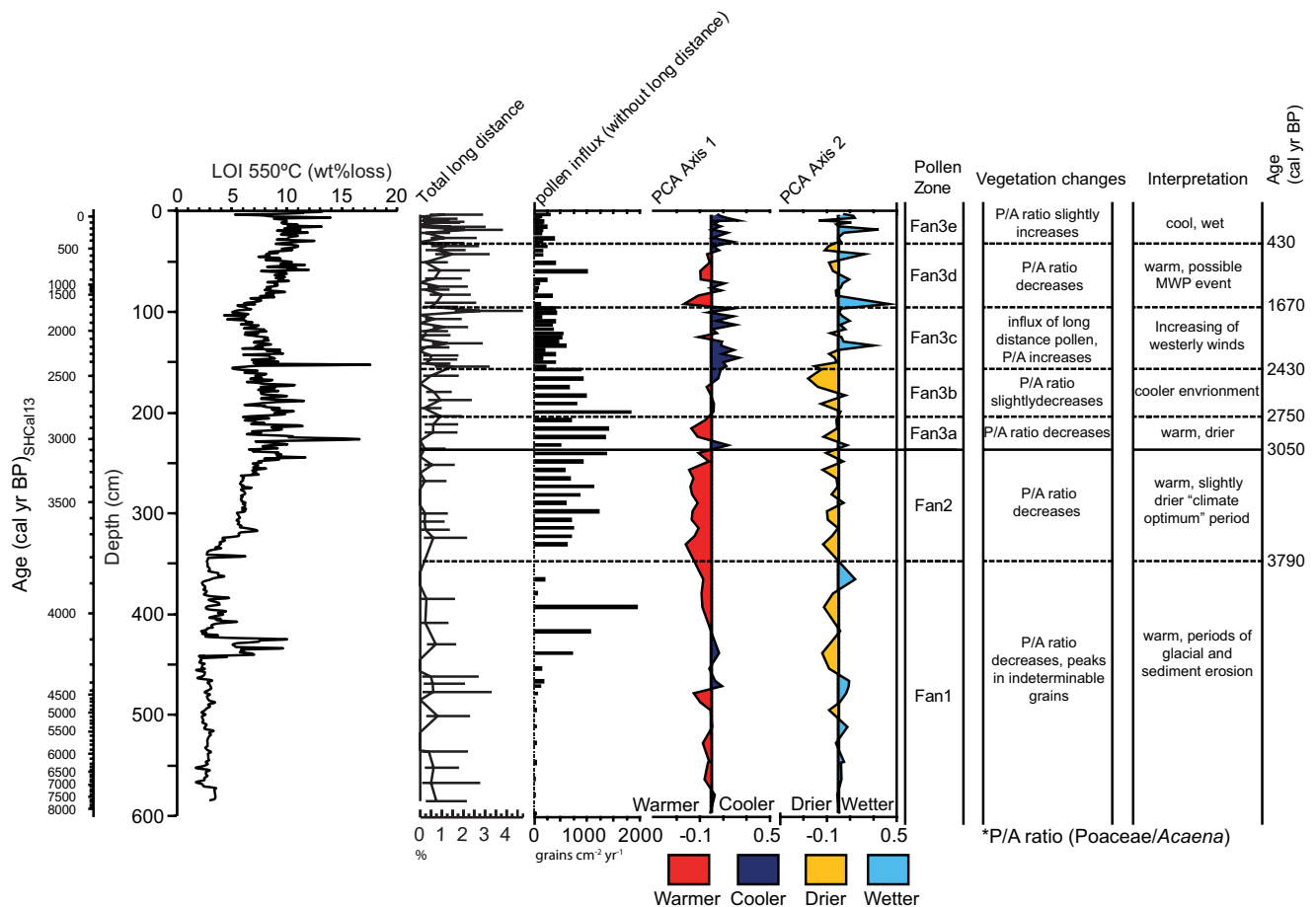


Figure 6. Overview figure showing loss-on-ignition (LOI 550°C) (wt% loss), total long-distance taxa: *Ephedra*, Fabaceae undiff., Myrtaceae, *Nassauvia*, *Nothofagus* and Podocarpaceae plotted with 95% confidence interval, total pollen influx showing the most relevant pollen taxa, sample scores for the first and second principal components of the PCA and general vegetation and climate changes observed in the Fan Lake core throughout the Holocene. PCA: principal components analysis.

was produced by the more abundant species *A. magellanica* that populated the peat around the lake during the Holocene.

The Fan Lake record shows a significant change at c. 2750 cal. yr BP from an *Acaena*- to a more Poaceae-dominated pollen assemblage. The timing of this change is broadly coincident with late Holocene cooling events identified by many other palaeoenvironmental studies from the sub-Antarctic islands (Table 1; e.g. Bentley et al., 2009; Unkel et al., 2010). Barrow and Lewis Smith (1983) also concluded from a pollen record from Sphagnum Valley, South Georgia, that high *Acaena* pollen percentages may indicate warmer or drier, and high Poaceae percentages cooler or cool-wetter climates. High *Acaena* percentages in Holocene pollen records have also been used on the Kerguelen Islands and Marion Island to identify warmer and drier climates, respectively (Scott and Hall, 1983; Young and Schofield, 1973). Despite these previous studies, we still treat the interpretation of *Acaena* and Poaceae with caution because in the South Indian Ocean sector, Van der Putten et al. (2010) could not demonstrate a relationship between the occurrence of *A. magellanica* and warmer climates. We therefore consider other proxies such as organic carbon and sedimentological evidence in addition to *Acaena* and Poaceae to support our palaeoclimate interpretations.

Local lake environments

During the mid-Holocene, Fan Lake was surrounded by sub-Antarctic vegetation mainly consisting of small shrubs and herbs, such as *Acaena*, Asteraceae, *Callitriche* and *Colobanthus*. The presence of Asteraceae is in agreement with findings

from Lake Maiviken, South Georgia (Birnie, 1990). Osborne et al. (2009) considered this family as introduced, but we agree with Birnie (1990) in that Asteraceae might be native to South Georgia. The lithology between ~7700 and 3790 cal. yr BP is characterised by poorly sorted sediment such as clast-supported diamicton, a sandy matrix with clasts and sand along with the presence of indeterminate, eroded pollen grains which point to fast flowing waters, erosion and persistent glacial activity in the mid-upper catchment. Increasing temperatures at the beginning of the Holocene probably caused local glacier retreat and increased meltwater input into Fan Lake. Minor and fluctuating increases of *Colobanthus* between 7590 and 3950 cal. yr BP might indicate short drier periods with reduced precipitation or reduced periods of meltwater input, as this small sub-Antarctic shrub today inhabits drier environments (Convey et al., 1999).

A peak in indeterminate grains, fern and fungal spores at ~3860 cal. yr BP suggests a relatively short disturbance and soil erosion, which coincides with an influx of coarse sand and some of the highest sedimentation rates (0.2–0.4 cm/yr) in the core (Figure 2). The subsequent decrease in the percentage of indeterminate grains at ~3790 cal. yr BP could indicate a slow progression towards a less glaciated mid-upper catchment and may coincide with the onset of a late Holocene 'climate optimum'. A strong increase in pollen influx and organic carbon suggests higher catchment biomass within lake production between ~3230 and 2710 cal. yr BP. A warmer-than-present environment is inferred from an increase in *Acaena* around Fan Lake, probably predominantly residing in the lower altitude moist peat areas.

From *c.* 2750 cal. yr BP (Pollen sub-zone Fan3b), several changes in the Fan Lake pollen and sediment record indicate the progression towards a cooler and wetter environment in the late Holocene. A sharp drop in total pollen influx suggests decreasing plant biomass. The contemporaneous slight increase in sediment grain size in pollen zone Fan3b along with an increase in indeterminate and eroded pollen grains suggest higher sediment and water inputs possibly from seasonal melting of snowfields in the catchment. Coinciding with this drop in total pollen influx is an increase in *Callitriche*, suggesting a generally wetter environment from 2750 cal. yr BP onwards. The water-starwort *Callitriche*, which today colonises moist habitats on South Georgia (Convey et al., 1999), possibly grew in the lower catchment areas of the Holocene Fan Lake where water may have collected in the bogs. The regular flooding might have also caused a general decline in *Acaena*, which formerly occupied these habitats. Further evidence suggesting a changing lake environment includes the increase in percentages of unknown spheres or ovoids, and the zygospores, which peak at ~2495 and ~2260 cal. yr BP, respectively. The origin of both palynomorphs is unknown. However, it is likely that they have been produced within the lake (e.g. by algae), possibly indicating a rapid change in lake ecology.

Two colder/wetter periods can be identified between *c.* 2750–1670 and *c.* 710 cal. yr BP to present if we assume that *Acaena*–*Poaceae* ratio can be applied to reconstruct temperature and/or precipitation changes (see discussion above). Although a slight trend towards an increase in organic content is observed from *c.* 710 cal. yr BP to present, a greater influx of *Callitriche* and a low total pollen influx suggest cooler and wetter conditions towards the present. The interpretation of warmer/drier environmental conditions between *c.* 1670–710 cal. yr BP is supported by higher *Acaena* pollen percentages and a contemporaneous increase in pollen influx and organic content (Figures 3 and 6).

Long-distance signal

Long-distance pollen grains from the South American continent are regularly present in the Fan Lake record. Changes in the abundance of the long-distance grains can aid in determining latitudinal shifts or changes in the intensity of the SHW (Bentley et al., 2009; Markgraf et al., 2003; Moreno et al., 2009). The long-distance signal is dominated by pollen from the southern beech *Nothofagus*, the conifer *Podocarpus* and the shrub *Ephedra*. *Nothofagus* and *Podocarpus* are today abundant forest trees in temperate and warm temperate climate zones of South America (Veblen et al., 1995, 1996) but also colonise as shrubs, together with *Nassauvia* and *Ephedra*, the sub-Antarctic vegetation of southern South America, for example, southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego (Björck et al., 2012; Markgraf et al., 2007; Montade et al., 2012). Because of the wide climate tolerance of these taxa, Holocene climate variability and a subsequent shift of vegetation zones in southern South America are unlikely to have a major impact on the total influx of long-distance pollen grains on South Georgia.

The Fan Lake record shows slight increases in long-distance pollen influx throughout the late Holocene cooling after 2430 cal. yr BP. Small peaks are present between approximately 2210 and 1670 cal. yr BP (Figure 4). The highest abundance of long-distance pollen occurs during the inferred cooler and wetter periods on Annenkov Island. *Ephedra* and *Nothofagus* comprise the majority of the long-distance signal, suggesting that the pollen grains have been transported from the southernmost, sub-Antarctic vegetation of South America (rather than from the *Podocarpus*- and *Nothofagus*-rich cool temperate rainforests).

Climate change

The Fan Lake record provides evidence of warmer conditions in the mid- to late Holocene, which culminates in a period of

comparatively higher biomass production between 3790 and 2750 cal. yr BP. With a subsequent gradual change towards slightly cooler and wetter environments after *c.* 2750 cal. yr BP, the pollen-based climate reconstruction from the Fan Lake record broadly agrees with other South Georgia, Antarctic Peninsula, maritime- and sub-Antarctic records (see Table 1; e.g. Bentley et al., 2009; Unkel et al., 2010).

Previous records from the north coast of South Georgia suggest several cooling and drying events during the mid- to late Holocene, but no strong signal of these changes are present on Annenkov Island. For example, from grey scale density, weight-loss-on-ignition and grain size analyses, Rosqvist and Schuber (2003) reconstructed cooler periods between 7800 and 7400 cal. yr BP, 7200 and 7000 cal. yr BP, 5200 and 4400 cal. yr BP and 2400 and 1600 cal. yr BP. The slight increases in the pollen percentages of the cushion plant *Colobanthus* might indicate short dry events around 7590–3950 cal. yr BP, which roughly coincide with dry periods previously identified by Van der Putten et al. (2004, 2009) through macrofossil analyses at Tønsberg Point (8800–8200 cal. yr BP) and Kanin Point (4400–3400 cal. yr BP) on the north coast of South Georgia.

Rosqvist and Schuber (2003) indicate cooling on South Georgia between 2400 and 1600 cal. yr BP based on glacial advances, although the accuracy of these dates have been questioned (Moreton et al., 2004). The interpretation of a late Holocene climate change at Fan Lake is also supported by lake sediment studies on South Georgia (Lake Maiviken), which suggest the onset of wetter conditions at *c.* 2750 cal. yr BP (Birmie, 1990). However, recent macrofossil studies from Kanin Point and Tønsberg are more contradictory (Van der Putten et al., 2009). While Tønsberg assemblages suggest a change from wet to extremely wet conditions at 2200 cal. yr BP, Kanin Point seems to have developed from a wet to a dry peat bank environment (Van der Putten et al., 2009). Since the Tønsberg sequence was located in a depression, it was more likely affected by higher precipitation. In contrast, the Kanin Point vegetation responded to a decrease in temperature allowing a *Warnstorfia* bog to be introduced by *Chorisodontium aciphyllum* and *Polytrichum cf. strictum*, indicating wetter environments (Van der Putten et al., 2009). Various lake sediments, pollen and macrofossil proxy data also suggest a cooler period on South Georgia that started at *c.* 2200 cal. yr BP (Clapperton et al., 1989; Van der Putten et al., 2009, 2012a).

Various sub- and maritime-Antarctic islands and Antarctic Peninsula records closely resemble Fan Lake in showing a late Holocene ‘climate optimum’, late Holocene cooling and a possible warming overlapping with the ‘Medieval Climate Anomaly’ (‘MCA’) (Table 1). At Fan Lake, the warm and stable lake conditions inferred between 3790 and 2750 cal. yr BP overlap with the late Holocene ‘climate optimum’ from *c.* 3500 to 1150 cal. yr BP on maritime-Antarctic Signy Island, at 850 km distance (Hodgson and Convey, 2005; Jones et al., 2000). Similar to Fan Lake, multiple lake sediment records from Signy Island suggest a late Holocene ‘climate optimum’ through LOI and pollen concentration data. This interpretation also coincides with the late Holocene Hypsithermal in the Beak 1 Lake record between 3169 and 2120 cal. yr BP from Beak Island in the Prince Gustav Channel, NE Antarctic Peninsula, as indicated by an increase in sediment accumulation and a peak in organic carbon, along with increased primary production (Sterken et al., 2012). Other examples of a climate optimum starting at around the mid-late Holocene boundary (4200 yr BP), or in the first part of the late Holocene, are described by Bentley et al. (2009) and Hodgson et al. (2009).

From 2710 cal. yr BP onwards, the decline in pollen influx in the Fan Lake record indicates a change towards a generally cooler and wetter climate, which persisted until today. With several interbedded warm and cold periods, the climate on Annenkov Island has been very variable throughout the last 2700 years. The majority of research in the sub-Antarctic puts the start of cooling in the

late Holocene at *c.* 2500 cal. yr BP, but uncertainty still remains as to the exact timing (Bentley et al., 2009; see also Table 1).

At the end of the late Holocene, increased *Acaena* pollen percentages, high pollen influx and increased organic flux suggest the existence of a relatively warmer period at Fan Lake which was centred around 1670–710 cal. yr BP. The signature of this extended period of late Holocene warming has been detected at several Antarctic Peninsula (e.g. Bentley et al., 2009) and South American locations (e.g. Kastner et al., 2010; Mauquoy et al., 2004; Neukom et al., 2010) and overlaps with the timing of both the earlier Northern and later Southern Hemisphere expression of a ‘MCA’ (Neukom et al., 2014). The effects of the ‘MCA’ have been reported in both hemispheres, but the timing of these events varies widely (Bird et al., 2011; Ledru et al., 2013; Neukom et al., 2010). This led Neukom et al. (2014) to conclude that there is no empirical support for a globally coherent warm phase during the pre-industrial (AD 1000–1850) era.

SHW and climate changes

The influx of non-native long-distance transported pollen grains in fossil records from the sub-Antarctic islands is primarily controlled by wind strength and the latitudinal position of the SHW and is therefore indicative of changes in atmospheric circulation patterns (e.g. Van der Putten et al., 2012b). Climate models and observational data suggest that during cold periods, the SHW shifts towards the equator, whereas during warmer phases (such as today), the movement is polewards (Bentley et al., 2009; Lamy et al., 2001; Toggweiler et al., 2006; Varma et al., 2012). However, how latitudinal shifts of wind belts affected precipitation and wind strength in the sub-Antarctic region (at *c.* 50°S) and whether these wind belts contracted or expanded throughout the Holocene remains debated (Hodgson and Sime, 2010).

Multi-proxy studies on lake sediment cores in SW Patagonia and Chile show increased wind strength along with increases in precipitation during cooler periods in the late Holocene, such as the ‘Little Ice Age’ (‘LIA’), 400–150 cal. yr BP (Bentley et al., 2009; Moy et al., 2008). Increased wind strength and precipitation associated with the SHW could have caused the expansion of *Nothofagus*-dominated woodlands in SW Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego in the late Holocene (Moreno et al., 2009; Moy et al., 2011). However, during the mid-Holocene, Lamy et al. (2001) suggested poleward westerly wind shifts occurred in phase with warmer temperatures, changing to an anti-phased relationship in the late Holocene. As a result of this anti-phasing between the core and the northern margin, the core SHW belt became stronger during the early Holocene and weaker during the late Holocene (Lamy et al., 2010).

In contrast, the pollen record from Fan Lake situated at *c.* 54°S provides evidence of a strengthening of the SHW during the late Holocene. Although the overall number of grains per sample and the percentage variations are relatively low, the Fan Lake record suggests that highest transport by westerly winds occurred during late Holocene cold periods at 2210–1670 cal. yr BP and after 710 cal. yr BP.

Conclusion

Most existing palaeoenvironmental records from the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic islands broadly identify a trend from a warm period in the beginning of the late Holocene followed by a prolonged cooling phase, but several uncertainties remain in defining the timing and underlying drivers for these past changes.

The well-dated, 5.8 m-long sediment record from Fan Lake on Annenkov Island, near South Georgia, was used to reconstruct the Holocene vegetation and climate history of the South Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean at a high temporal resolution. We

identified three key phases in the pollen record from Fan Lake: (1) a warm late Holocene ‘climate optimum’ from *c.* 3790 to 2750 cal. yr BP, with stable, but low, in-lake productivity and high biomass production; (2) a step-change after 2750 cal. yr BP toward cooler and wetter environmental conditions, as indicated by a decline in *Acaena* pollen, a rise of the aquatic plant *Callitriche* and an increase in indeterminate, eroded pollen grains; (3) a return to slightly warmer conditions between 1670 and 710 cal. yr BP, overlapping with some warm events associated with a ‘MCA’ in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

The presence of long-distance transport pollen grains in the Fan Lake record was used to reconstruct changes in atmospheric circulation patterns. Although the overall number of long-distance transport pollen grains in the Fan Lake record was comparatively low, the pollen record suggests a link between cold periods and stronger SHW in the late Holocene at this location.

Further studies are needed to better understand the history of the SHW and their impact on Holocene climate change. We suggest that future research should focus on coring sites on the west coasts of sub-Antarctic islands, close enough to the continental landmasses to show a distinct signal of long-distance pollen grain transport.

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